"Let there be light!" Still, though uncounted years have rolled away Since Earth first reveled in a g ft so bright, Some lingering clouds obstruct the rising day, The powers of Darkness are not vanquished quite. Humanity hath often missed the way "Let there be light!"

Light for the sons of bondage; for the slave, Whose fate degrades him from his manhood shight. Light for the master, too, to bless and save From the dark curse that pa'sies half his might For him, the tempted, Heaven's best boon we crave, " Lot there be light!"

Light for the doomed one in his lonely cell, Waiting Conviction's last, most fearful rite: Light for the brother-bands that pealed his knell, Claiming the Avenger's office to requite. Law-makers! Jurors! Judges! where ye dwell "Let there be light!"

Light for the poor down-trodden, as they toil Long hours, with weary limbs and aching sight: Light for the revelers in the coatly spoil [write, Torn from their brethren. On their foreheads "The Oak shuts not the Daisy from the soil." " Let there be light!"

Light for the injured, wheresoe'er they dwell, And the sweet ties that suffering hearts unite Light for the injurers, too, for none may tell How much their hearts have struggled for the Guilt is mistake. Then bid the chorus swell, [Right. "Let there be light!"

## CANADIAN AFFAIRS. Commerce of the Canadas, 1849.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
TORONTO, Thursday, June 19, 1850. The Executive has laid before the Legislature the annual statement of the Commerce and Navigation of Canada, for the year ending on the 5th of last January. The following summary of its contents may be useful to some, and interesting to many readers of The Tribuue.

Imports for Home Consumption.
Sugars, raw and refined, 11,664,900 lbs—value
8500,708—import tax levied thereon, \$258,200.
Molasses, 55,712 cwt.—value, \$78,131—tax,

\$43,195. TEA, 3,076,528 lbs.—value,\$762,126—tax. \$146,541. TEA, 3,076,026 ibs. - value, \$703,120 - tax \$146,541.

[Tea pays no tax in the United States.]

COFFEE, 9,233 cwt. - value, \$68,760 - tax, \$17,425.

[Duty free in the United States.]

Tonacco, [including Cigars,] 2,898,330 lbs. - value

\$241,630 - tax, \$80,698.

Wines, 227,833 gallons-value, \$153,576-tax,

\$67,214. Liquons, [Rum, Gin, Brandy, &c.]—value, \$177,961—tax, \$37,068, or nearly as high as your Tariff on strong drinks.

SALT, 1,047,721 busbils-value, \$114,753-tax. Bricks,-value, \$27,552.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, &c .- value, \$111,767 -tax, \$22,408-including 9,919 cwt. Bacon, 2,719 bbls. Flour, 305 Horses, &c. LEATHER,-value, 845,418-tax, 85,677. | Daty

Boots and Shoes,-value \$67,810-tax, \$8,476.

[Ad valorem duties charged.]
CANDLES, 79,400 lbs.—value, \$18,259.
Oils, quantities not given, because duties are ad valorum—value, \$90,922—tax, \$9,217.
PAPER,—value, \$30,491.

COTTONS,—value, \$1,143,064. HARDWARE,—value, \$462,483.

Wooless, -value, 700,978.
FREE Goods. -Books, about \$100,000. Wheat, \$48,284. Sandries, \$000,000.
Shipping at Montreal and Quebec.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT MONTREAL—1 from United States, 371 tuns; 54 from British Colonies, 3,885 tuns; 7 Foreign, 1,231 tuns; 82 from Britain, 31,938

ARRIVED AT QUEBEC-84 from Britain, 363.720 tuns; 178 from British Colonies, 22,536 tuns; 106 from United States, 64,615 tuns; 53 Foreign, 14,219

tuns. Total in 1849-1,328 ships, 500,513 tuns, 18,118

seamen. Also, arrived at Gaspé, 113 vessels, 7,159 tuns,

Exports from Quebec, Montreal, St. Johns and

Sundries, value &S., 203 eS3, of which: To Britain. \$6,386,871; to United States \$1,195,555 (mostly from St. Johns, L. C.), to other North American Collection Section 1. Colonies, \$493,163; to West Indies, only \$16,568; to foreign states, \$5,8

to foreign states, \$0,855.

There are within Gaspe Survey, L. C. 1102 boats, manned by 3,418 men engaged in the fishery. Also, in the Gaspe District, and Magdalene Isles, Gulf of St. Lawrence, 2,000 boats, manned by 6,000 men, who catch and cure 200,000 quintals of fish yearly; value \$500,000.

Ships built at Quebec, Gaspe and Montreal.

At Quebec, 29 ships, 44 schooners, 27,858 tuns at Montroni 21 vessels and 5 steamers 2,535 tuns at Gaspé 25 small vessels, 1,030 tuns. Total tun nage built, 31,623.

Experts of the Produce of Canada.

The Government Estimate for 1849, to all places, is \$0,895,095, of which only \$3,429,769 went to the United States—very little to the West Indies— \$466,326 to British North America: and \$5,593,696 to Britain. Among the exports, lumber is the heaviest item. Ashes, 8848,980; furs \$129,528; whent, 1,002,260 bushels: flour, 490,335 bbls, for which North American Colonies took, value, beans and peas, 190,990 bushels ; oats 348,773 busb, &c.

Value from all countries, \$12,010,398, of which \$6,679,010 from Britain; \$4,971,420 from United States; \$195,670 from North American Colonies; \$167,296 from foreign parts. Among the imports I find: Sugars from United States, \$220,344, from Britain, \$143,165; from British Colonies \$114,864.

Taks—From United States, \$620,039; from Britain may \$112,890. Hope and Hardware.—From Britain may \$112,890. tain only \$118.080. Inon and Hardware-From

shows the official value of The John both my countries at the twelve principal ports of entry, with the duties paid to government thereon, in 1849.

Part	Imports, Value.	Daties collected
II. Quebec	\$1,916,133 1,576,101	250.805
N1. Toronio	1,218.610	108,758
EVI. Lingsion	1,120,005 S84,146	51 333
Vill. Broch villo	156,241	27 071
X Byllytile	15.105	13,869
XI. Cabourg	sauces Eliano	B.776
To	101 \$11 10° 1000	\$1.000 min
Tachto, Danie	W, Lingston, B	dieville are on
be minceps to, L	ake Ontario; Sta	niev and Down

are been Lake Erie; Chippewa is above Niagars Falls, and Brockville upon the St Lawrence. Exspoods imported, as above, are all from or sent

Goods in Bonded Warehouses. About \$100,000 value in goods, the leading ar-ticles of which are rurar, whe, tee, brandy, run-and coffee, were held in bond on 1st of Jan. last, subject, on the average to 331 per cent daty. Of sognitudes were 912 tune, of tea 389,998] los.

Spirits distilled in Canada. In Canada East at 12 whishy stills, 246,920 galm s of proofspirit were manufactured; in Canada a cat, at 154 tills, 1,900 008 pellons were distilled. 6 verament haied, on those 2,107 008 gallons of whishy, a tax of \$52 tel, but the reform ministry have reduced the tax to less than 2 cents per gallon. m. With mm, I be reve, no tax is levied; the exest sed a "sbisky insurrection"

Imports during first three mouths of 1860; This is the least productive quarter in the year: The St La verge work and, many of the givers are bet take the track a bound up terms, discus

which I find 6,135 tuns of coal-74 tuns raw sugar -15 tuns cheese-101 barrels flour-cottons value \$53,918-woolens \$30,334. Most of the imports into Canada pay ad valorem duties, and consequently are often entered far below their true

Shipping of Canada. The number of steamers in 1840, at Montreal, Quebec, and the inland ports, was 103, and their

tunnage 16,169. The number of sailing vessels, at Quebec, was 348, their tunnege 46,449-at Montreal 62, their tunnage 8 515-at inland ports, 65, their tunnage 13,541. Total number of vessels, all kinds, re. gistered and unregistered, 723, measuring 87,464

Customs Revenue first three months of 1850. The amount of duties received at the principal custom houses of Lower Canada has decreased, as compared with 1849: in Upper Canada it has increased, through more trade with the United States. Duties were collected in 1st quarter 1849. at Toronto and Hamilton, \$22,024 -- in 1850, \$47,424.

Produce, Merchandize, and Shippings, passing through the Canals.

PRODUCE OF MERCHANDIZE .- Welland, 411,595 tuns-St. Lawrence, 213,153 tuns-Chambly, 77,-Total Tusnage.-Welland, 468,410 tuns-St.

Lawrence 444,640-Chambly, 128,642. NUMBER OF BOATS .- On Welland, 2,278-St.

Lawrence, 5,448-Chambly, 1,264. NUMBER OF PASSENGERS .- Welland, 1,640-St.

Lawrence, 26,997—Chambly, 8,430. I will try to send an account of the revenue an expenditure to morrow. W. L. MACKENZIE.

New-Mexico-Col. Washington's Command-

Indian Hostilities-Expedition against the Navejoes, &c. &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune. SANTA FE, Friday, April 5, 1850. Col. Washington, our late Governor, is abou leaving for the States, to rejoin his family and friends, after an absence of nearly four years. His ong and faithful service, his enlarged experience his comprehensive views, and his consummate judgment, crowned by his distinguished Light Ar tillery performances at Buena Vista, all pointed to him as the first Governor of New-Mexico under American rule. On the establishment of peace, the President selected him for this most trying and responsible position, and a more judicious selection could not well have been made at that time. On his arrival, he found a restless population larger than that of several of the sovereign States of our Union, unable to understand our language, unacquainted with our laws, customs and manners, accustomed to revolutions and civil strife, and animated by feelings of entity and revenge against their conquerors, which, instead of being allayed by time and the hope of a better state of things, were being excited to the highest pitch by the false representations of base emissaries sent among them from Old Mexico. In addition to the task of quieting the public commetion, and of so administering the civil and military Government as to amellerate the condition of the people, and conciliate and attach them to our interests and our institutions, he found them, one and all, appealing to him for protection against the incursions of the 40,000 ike savages located within the borders of Mexico. He was well versed in their history, he knew their sufferings and wrongs, he sym-pathized with them, and deeply regretted his ina-bility to extend to them those blessings of our Gov-ernment which had ever been denied them by their he knew their sufferings and wrongs, he sym ernment which had ever been denied them by their own. The little force which had accompanied him was but a drop in the bucket, and in no way adequate to anything like a campaign against these hordes of Indians. Under such circumstances, it only remained for him to distribute his troops to the best sdyantage, report the wants of the Territory to his Government, ask for more troops and patiently wait for their arrival. This was done. About the last of July, 1849, the Grand Army of the West, intended especially for the total extinction and utter annihilation of all the Indians in tion and utter annihilation of all the Indians in New-Mexico, arrived, having left fort Leavens worth on the left of May, and walked as fast as they could, followed by their baggage in the wag-ons. The number of this army was not far from ons. The number of this army was not far from 250 men, and was only equalled by the appropriateness of their arms of service for Indian warfare. The organization of this formulable force was two companies of foot artillery and four companies of infantry, and their motto was "Death to the Red Man!" When this immente body appeared in the horizon of New-Mexico, and the people learned that some of them came all the way from New-York, and that they had been sent out on foot to catch Indians, they said that their country was safe, and then thanked Uncle Sam for this most

shie, and then thanked Uncle Sam for this most timely sid! It was a fine day for the Mexicans, and they were filled with joyful emotions! The Governor and his officers fest otherwise, for they were disappointed in the character of the new force, and felt that in a military point of view, they were little, if any, better off than before. This force could gat up his rations which were worth 80 or 15 certs instant of 20 cents and could not remove the standard of 20 cents and could not or 85 cents, instead of 20 cents, and con or S5 cents, instead of 20 cents, and could not rea-der that service in the field, which was essential for checking the Indians and punishing them as they deserved. Cavalry was what he desired and looked for, and but a single company had arrived, and it is questionable if that had been sent, had it not been requisite for an escert to the California Collector. Notwithstanding all these draw backs and disappointments, the Governor determined to show the inhabitants that he was ready and desi-rous to serve their true interests, and to teach the ruthless savages that they could not longer continue their depredations with impunity. He at once organized a command of about 300 men, and started for the Narigee country. After marching 300 miles over an unknown region, almost destitute of wood, water and grass, he found himself in the heart of the country. heart of the enemy's country, and where no whites had ever before been. Finding that the great body of the tribe had secreted themselves and their roperty in the mountain factnesses, and that their rops were mostly gathered, and that he could inflict no permanent injury upon them without a large mounted force, he concluded a treaty at their earn-est and pressing request. On his return he took a more southerly route in the hope of meeting with some of the other hostile bands, and also with a view of extending protection to our friendly Paeble Indians. He was absent six weeks, and marched about 600 miles, and the good effects of the expedition have been abundantly apparent. Although his troops were nearly all on foot, and therefore in no way adapted to cope with the Indian of New-Mexico, whose home is in his saddle, yet he proved that their country, which they had hitherto desmed is accessible, could be penetrated by American soldiers in spite of its numerous and varied obstaules, and left them under the impression that if this was the arst, it would not be the last visit of the troops. On his arrival at this city, he found advices to the effect that his successor would soon relieve him, and list he could return. In Octoberlast, he gave up his command, and the New Mexicans lost the services of an able and efficient public officer, who possessed the most ample knowledge of their means and wants, and who had served them fattifully and realously. With the exception of a few disaprealously. With the exception of a few disap-pointed office-sceners, and a few gramblers, all spenk favorably of his administration. He has use all be could, with the means at his disposal. and had he remained, he would have carried out some ably conceived plans for the advancement of New Mexico, which would have been highly ored-itable to turn, and of infinite importance to her. JUNTION.

A Free Soil State Convention. The friends of Freedom in Michigan, without

party distinction, held a State Convention on the 19th ult. at Marshall, Callionn Co. The Conventien was called to order by Hovey K. Clarke, of Masshall; after which, ORLANDO MOFFATT, of Calhous, was chosen Chairman, and F. Harmon, of Cal-bous, was chosen Chairman, and F. Harmon, of Wayne, Secretary. A Committee of six was cho-sen to draft Resolutions expressive of the series of the Convention, commissing of Messrs. Clarke and Hussey of Calboun, Thompson of Branch, Crane of Egipe, Lorman of Kalamanoo, and Curtis of Oak-

Into.

The Convertion was then addressed by Measure Gibts and Champion of Colors, Tripp of Long.

Bracking of Branch, McP. story as Wayso, and Office.

The Committee, by their chairman, reported the following Resolutions, which, after being fully discussed by Dr. Cartiss of St. Clair, Messrs. Clarke and Hussey of Calboun, were unanimously adopt

and Hussey of Candon, who as follows:

Reserved That we are in favor of the application of the freedom to all tarritory within the reach of principles of Freedom to all tarritory within the reach of our political power, "at all times and wider all circumstances, against all complete and against all compressions are as a superior of the circumstance and against all compressions.

Reserved, That these rescripts admired the times face recognition of the tiple of the light of the State of California to admired to the first of the first of the interests of Sirvery, any edge in granting it, in an outrage upon the citizens of California, and a violation of the established practice of our Government.

Canformia, and a violation of the catalitation practice of our Government. Resided, That the People of Michigan will, in our judgment, prove themselves faithful to the principles which they have repeatedly asserted; and that among three stand first in their attachment the power of Congress to prevent the extension of Slavery into Territories now free, and their duty to exercise it. And that the action of the fast Legislature of this State, in the passage of the "Rescinding Resolutors," was precured by the violation of most solemn pledges, and by the most unprincipled of political combinations; and from which the people will yet violation that the people will yet violation that the people will yet violation that the people will yet violation of most solemn serves by the punishment of their betrayers, or submit to be degrated to the position of the willing tools of one great man's ambition.

man's ambition.

Resolved. That the new Territories, asking that civil governments may be established among them, are entitled to be heard; and that in the organization of such governments it is the right and duty of the North to insist upon the absolute prohibition of Slavery therein, as the only means by wich Slavery ever has been or can be restricted in its extension in this country.

tension in this country.

Besoired, That the Compromise bill reported by the Sensic Committee of Thirteen, like all compromises with Savery, is another proposition for the surrender of Northern principle to the arrogance of Southern passion; that we look upon it with abhorrence, as an insult to Northern men, and especially to Northern juries; that we expect nothing from such compromises but their inevitable result—disappointment and defeat.

## LABOR MOVEMENTS.

THE INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENT IN NEW ENGLAND. -The Boston Protective Union of the 15th gives the report of the first meeting of the New-England Industrial League (delegates from the various callings) under its constitution. EDWARD CODDINGTON, printer, was appointed Chairman; B. S. Treanor, Secretary pro tem. The credentials of the South Boston Machinists, Printers' Union, Printers' Cooperative Company, (who publish the Protective Union, &c.) Working men's League of Holyoke, Boston Union of Associationists, Scamstresses' Co Boston Union of Associationists, Scamerresses Co-operative Society, Cabinet Makers' Society, &c. were received. Delegates to this lengue—among others the Slaters' Union, the Boot makers of Ran-dolph Mass have formed a Mutual Labor Associa-tion for the purpose of becoming their own employ-ers. On the 7th inst. 30 journeymen of this far-famed boot making town subscribed \$487 as a be-pressing a Colorative Associations. In Hardfamed boot making town subscribed \$487 as a beginning for a Cooperative Associations. In Hardwick, Mass. a Cooperative Paper mill is to be established by the operatives themselves. The
New England Industrial Leagua has appointed
Messrs. Coddington, Riley and Treanor a Committee to draw up an address to the Workingmen of
New England, and a general meeting of the various Societies composing the Leasue (beneficial and pro-tective) will be held on the 4th of July next in Bos-ton, for the purpose of adopting such measures as ton, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may then seem necessary for the improvement and elevation of the laboring classes, and for the purpose of declaring the independence of Labor. The meeting of the League, will be held every Monday evening at 22 Bromfield st. We see that the Protective Union publishes the proceedings of the first meeting of the Industrial Congress of New-York. The Union is a powerful auxiliary in the cause of Reform, and ably cooperates with the occasional Reform publications of New York. The system of cooperation is spreading throughout New England.

#### Land Reform and Labor Reform-Again. For The Tribune.

THOMAS A. DEVYR-Dear Sir: Your commu nication in The Tribune of June 7, is now before me. That heart of yours is evidently in the right place, but there is surely something wrong in the upper story. The greater includes the less. La. bor reformers are not the less land reformers be cause they organize labor. Equally with the land reformers they appreciate the importance of limiting the quantity of land that any person may acquire hereafter, as a means of securing to all their natural right to the use of a portion of the soil that each may find employment thereby. But in faith without works they have very little faith, and al though they have talked a great deal already and do not mean to stop talking about land limitation, they think that the time has come for working also, and that it is now their duty to do something for land-limitation by the formation of associations of industry upon the cooperative principle, so as to destroy that commercial cannibalism or individual competition which renders the various classes and each individual of each class of laborers, practical enemies of one another, and also to wrest from the monopolists of the soil the products of the labor of their landless slaves, by which alone the said slaves were made and are compelled to remain the slaves they are. Until this work is done, and well done, too, though every laborer may vote for and every legislator be pledged to the principle of land-limitation, a law which shall give the people the thing will never be enacted, or if it be, will never be

executed. You are a school, nave rest are Abman issory, profess some slight nequalitance with the French, and doubtless thoroughly understand the American. Parden me, therefore, for venturing to express my conviction that you interpret the pages of history as inaccurately as you reason illogically. If there be one truth more than another legibly inscribed be one truth more than another legibly inscribed upon those pages, it is this, namely, that the labor-ing classes have never been represented in any Legislative Assembly, except so far as they repre-sented themselves and constituted themselves the Legislature, tumbling into the streets the mercenary theatrical performers in Congress assembled, fessedly to make laws for the people but really professedly to make laws for the people but really enacting none but such as they are paid for by the landed, manufacturing and commercial aristocracies whose servants they are and must continue to be so long as law making continues to be a profession. The representation of labor by Capital is an utter impossibility. In all ages, in all countries, whenever and wherever the experiment has been tried, it has not only failed to improve the condition of Labor, but it has treacherously betrayed and sacrificed its most urecious rights. The Gracoli were fixed its most precious rights. The Gracchi were the founders of that school of land reformers which the founders of that school of land renormers which at the present day numbers you among its ablest teachers. Through their exertions, a law to limit the quantity of land that any Roman edition might acquire was adopted by the Roman people. Notwithstanding, plebelan Tribunes and patrician Senators prevented the execution of the law and procured the butchery of the earliest, noblest friends of land limitation. Robespierre too, deservedly the idol of the French Revolutionary Democrats of 1792 and '93, temperate in his habits, disinterested, 1792 and '93, temperate in his habits, disinterested, incorruptible, devoted, and the embodiment of the Revolutionary idea, even while constantly exert ing himself to restrain the excesses of the Revolugold of the allied monarchs and emigrant Nobility and Clergy, which was liberally supplied to all the Representatives of the French people who could be corrupted, and his death has delayed the en-franchisement of France more than sixty years. In 1830, Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc are apending their days in exile, while the National Assembly of the French Republic Laurented in 48 mainly largest the exertions of those glorious refuges, ly 61 the French Republic Lantaled in 48 mainly through the exertions of those glorious refugees, and the members of which are sworn to support a Constitution which guarantees universal suffrage, is occupied with the project of a law abolishing universal suffrage, having already in 19 suppressed the liberties of the Roman republic and prepared the way for the recent return of the Pope, destroyed the liberty of the press and probibited public mestings of the People, contrary to the Constitution aforesaid. And yet with these facts in your mind's eye you gravely assure the public, that a little exertion now, just now, will have the affect to induce Congress to declare the Freedom of the Public Lands and to prohibit speculators from purchasing more than a limited quantity. Why, man, the acquisition of New Mexico and California, the discovery of the placers, and Whitney's, Benton's, Wikes. Degrand's or some other persons scheme of a Rail Road thither, brever procludes the possibility of the passage of these measures by any Congress. The expenses of the war must be paid and the proceeds of the sale of the lands are mortaged. Worthless this acquired under Mexican grants must not be disturbed. Speculators must full their collers anew. The crowded population of the Easterr, Middle and Southern States must for a commonly a confidence of the lands are mortaged. Confidence of the lands are mortaged. The collers are well as the collers must for a commonly field to make massey without labor, and as California now presents the most hopeful

lightening speed. The inevitable, immediate of the extension of lene not its destruction. Congress is but the instrument in the Lands of the speculators for the an ampliful

in the hands of the speculators of the analysis ment of their purposes.

No. no, no friend, there are other managallies to be broken down before you can so much as fouch the Land Menepoly. That in itself is nothing independent of the menopoly of the products of Labon. What is it to the laborer who occas the land? Whomseeves the law may regard as owner, there it is, was, before the owner, and will be, when he is in his grave. It is not property, the products of Labor slone can be so considered. If, therefore, the laborer gets the products of the labor of all in Labor alone can be so considered. If, therefore, the laborer gets the products of the labor of all in return for the products of his labor, he receives all that he has any right to claim, and it is morely a question of expediency whether land should be possessed in common or apportioned among inlividuals. Scarcity of employment, low wages, and fourteen, sixteen hours of labor per day, are indeed grievances which the laborer does now and then muster courage to groumble about; but they are not fundamental. The laborer does not belong to himself, has no right to be, and exists but upon sufferself, has no rish to be, and exists but upon ance. He is, emphatically, a wages Slave Herein is the fundamental cvil to which he is subject, and he must get rid of it before he will be able to mashe must get rid of it before he will be able to man-ter the merely secondary evils he is most prone to talk about What he requires, then, in the right to labor, and industrial independence or liberty, and not merely the right of laboring, and wages depend-ence or statery, and it is to my mind so clear that he can attain these rights only by democratic asso-ciation with his brethren, so that all may in their turn enally participate in the exercise of the ciation with his brothren, so that all may in their turn equally participate in the exercise of the legislative power, that I do not think it necessary to attempt the refutation of your assertion that the principle of Association is artificial. If there be any principle pertaining to Hamanity which is natural, it is, in my humble judgment, precisely that. Pray, as opposed to the principle of Association, how do you demonstrate the naturality of the individual appropriation of the soil? When the population of the inhabitable portion of the earth's surface has increased so that a dozen persons are contending for the possession of a single acre, what shall they do? Divide and subdivide until neither thas land enough to make him a grave? Or unite and cultivate together, sharing the products of their and cultivate together, sharing the products of their labor equally? Which is most natural, then, the principle of Association or Individualism?

You assert that this country is to remain forever three fourths agricultural. But you give no reason, and I for one doubt its correctness. There was time when three fourths of the population of France, England, and Scotland, were agricultural. But the reverse is the truth at this day, and I can see see no reason why, in the course of Providence, the United States should constitute an exception to the general law of Human Progress. Here, as to the general law of Human Progress. Here, as elsewhere, agricultural labor is the most tedious, monotonous, and the poorest paid. From the nature of their occupation, the distance which separates them from one another, and the difficulty of acquiring and diffusing knowledge among them, agricultural laborers are the most ignorant, superstitious, and intensely sellish. Hence, the progress upwards must be in this country, as elsewhere. As man becomes intelligent he floes the where. As man becomes intelligent he floes the country, becomes pedlar, trader, manufacturer, merchant, priest, lawyer, and legislator. And the

result is manufacturing and commercial faedalism, villages, towns, cities, nations.

What you can mest by the failure of the French Revolution, I am at a loss to imagine. Most assuredly, it has not yet failed, except so far as mere representative legislation has proved treacherous, and so far the lesson it teaches you wont learn. The effect to organize labor is prospering glorious, ly, and if the mere political revolution should finally fail, that will survive.

Respectfully, your old friend and colaborer, New York, June, 1850. W. W.

NAVAL -The U.S. steamer Vixon recently ar-rived at Washington from Port-au Prince, was ordered to be ready to sail on Thursday next, sup-posed for Cuba, with dispatches to Commodore Parker and Gen. Campbell, our Consul at Havana. .....Purser Gibson arrived at Norfold on the 13th inst under orders for the frigate Raritan, fit-ting up at the Navy Yard for the Pacific Station. It is believed that Captain Lavallette will command her... Lieut. Bell has entered upon his duties as first Lieutemant of the Gorport Navy Yard, in place of Lieut. O. 8 Glisson, detached... Liout. Parker is detached from the Penasylvania and ordered to the Dale.

Office STATE LOAN OF \$2,600,000. The Commissioners of the Ohio Canal Fend, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed March II, 1250, harnby give notice that seed proposals will be received until Weslessiay, the 18th of June next, at soon, at the office of the Ohio Life insurance and Trust Commany, New-York, for a lean of Two Millions Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which irraterable certificates of Ohio State Stock will be Issued as follows:

One Million Six Hundred Thousand Dollars to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per ennum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, and the principal rolumbursed at the pleasure of the State short the year 1975.

One Million of Dollars to bear interest at the rate of Sweer cost per annun, payable as phore, and the principal role.

credit of the Obio Ganal Fund Commissioners. The balance or principal to be paid as above, either in cash or Obio six per cost, select of isolat par, on the list day of July mest, when the certificates of stock will be delivered. The proceeds of the shove loan are required for the redemption of the five and six per cant. Stocks of Obio, memoring size December 37, 1850, 17 reposals may, there fore, if desired be those with the understanding, that, size the payment of the premium of the six per cost, six as and the premium and five per cent, of the six per cost, six as and the premium and five per cent, of the six per cost, six as and the premium and five per cent, of the six per cent acces, and the five thought of the five for the six per cent, six on, the size may remain on tolerates at five per cent per assum, from the last July, to be paid to sums of not less then five thousand dollers, at the pleasure of the biddler, at any time before the list day of December, 1850 the stocks being withheld as collatered eccurity for such payment.

the stocks being withheld as collateral security for such payment.

The proposals, which may be for any part of said loan not less than one thousand dollars, must state the amount that will be paid for each one hundred dollars of stock, discriminating between the five and six per cents, giving the address of the party making the proposal, and be enclosed in an envelop marked "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and addressed to the Ohio Canal Fund Commissioners, care of GEO, S. COE, Eeq. Cashier, New-York.

E. N. Silli, Acting Canal Fund Commissioner, JOHN WOOD, Anditor of State.

A. A. Bliff, Treasurer of State.

329 Util

CURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED USOAP, it is well known, will cure pimples, frackles, tan, and all skin deformities, and is, moreover, the best sharing compound ever used. Gonzauv's Pondre Sabille positively cradicates superfluous hair from low forebasis or any part of the body; flair Restorative forcing hair to grow, and rendering barsh, why hair soft, allay and glossy. Liquid Rouse for past lips and checks: Liquid instantaneous Hair Dye changes red or grey har to a beautiful brown or black to a few minutes, without staining the skin—warranted, or no pay taken. Bewere of councifeits. The genuine preparations of Dr Fallux Gottavap are found only at 61 Walker-st, first store from gooting Sroadway. Calleader, 28 South Thirdes, Philisfeliphia. States & Jordan, 125 Washington-st Boston. Gibbs, Washington City. Herce, Broadway, Alleany.

DOGFING METALS AND IRON HOUSES.

Sheet froe prepared for covering roots by riveting in sections to suit. Also, a model representing the manner for completing it on the roof. The price is low, and presons wanting a fire proof roof will please call and examine for themselves.

Also, iron houses of different sizes, manufactured with roch simplicity that a botten 15 by 20 feet can be eracted in one day, the plates shifting together in grooves. The shows tree has four sanh windows and one door, and when packed in boxes for shipping will measure but 44 onbic feet. The release ill completes 8100.

PANYIOUR

in hoxes for shipping will measure but 44 cubic feet. T price all complete, \$100. P. NAYLOR, 9 Stone-st je33m

PIG IRON.—150 tans No. 1 Boosten, Foundry.

256 do No. 2 do.
500 do No. 2 and 3 Booston, Forge.
160 do No. 1 Forgue, charcoal.
160 do No. 1 Scotch.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

DUDLEY B. FULLER & CO.
1613 imeod\*
139 Green wich-a

IEON FOUNDERS —Extra fine boltod Black Lead, Sospisione, Charcos). Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, for faring, best quality for fine work, for sale by CHARLES J. SHEPARD, NottStove Warehouse, Jet Itm.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COM-

PANY The sum annual interest, at the rate of six per cent per cannon, will be paid upon the stock of the New-York and Eric Railroad Coursany, on and after the laid ay of July next. The Transfer Hooks will be closed from the 10th day of June till the laid ay of July.

Jel Im NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary. GAS, STEAN, WATER, -LEAK & DUNN, 168 Center at dealers in wrongst tree pipe, and fittings of all kinds for Steam, Water, Gas, &c. thus appearants erected for lighting Mills, Converbes, Hotels and other public build-logs, steam and hot water apparatus for warming isolidings. Coils made to order.

BANK OF SALISBURY. The notes of the Sank
Bof Salisbury, Maryland, redeemed by E. HOUGHTON
1025 lyDk.W dame at at I per rent discount LIANGINGS - Faper, 40,000 pounds, from monostinches Liwide, different qualifies and colors, for sale at manufac-aring orions GAINT & DURRIGERON 150 Routh-at

\$11.000 go LOAN at7 per cent on improved OARUM-500 bales No. 1; 500 do No. 2. For sale at manufacturers prices, by GARRIGERON IN Bouth-st. CHAIN CABLESS—A large assumment of Rogital covered, from \$-2 to 17-3 lackes. For sale by GAINEY & DERRIGISON, 150 South-at

fir I some other field to make money without labor, and as California now presents the most hopeful prospects of realizing a stance in less than notine, they must find conveyance thisher by almost COCOA HHELLS. - 00 bags, fresh, just received.

MUBDER AND SPICIDE -A few days since a man named Green Padgett, a citizen of Spencer County, Is shot his wife through the broast with a life ball, killing her instantly. He immediately escaped to the weeds, where he have himself, and when discovered life was extinct. Padgett was

MURDER - At St. Louis on the 8th inst. in an altereation between Cornelins Collier and Jofferson Thomas, the former was killed by a pistol shot— Thomas was arrested and losged in jail.

ANOTHER MURDER - On Monday evening a gon eral fight occurred among a number of Germans, on the corner of Hancock and Jefferson sta. in which Conrad Fuller, an old man aged about 50 years, received a mortal wound. He lingered until yesterday noon, when he expired. Several persons were implicated in the difficulty, and those most guilty are still at large. One of the party engaged in the affair is now in jail.

[Loukville (Ky.) Democrat, 12ts.

### AUCTION SALES.

B. GARDINER, Auctioneer.

BY BALDWIN GARDINER,
Store 383 Broad way, cer. Anthony-st.

Code, Porcelain, Paintings, &c. Also, Furniture of Fancy
Goods, Porcelain, Paintings, &c. Also, Furniture of fancies giving up house-keeping. Also, Stocka of Manufacturers, &c. All of which are respectfully solicited.

Having made an arrangement with Mr. A. C. TUTTLE as his salesman, he hopes to merit the pairconage of his friends and the public.

his salestman, he hopes to merit the paironage of his friends and the public.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 25 and 25.

At the sales foom, 356 Broadway—LARGE and MAGNIFICET SALE OF SIG GIOVANNON'S importation of Rich Alabaster Statusry, Yellow of Steen, Agate and Bardiglia Etrusian, stediesis and Hebe Vases, Bolomian Burdiglia Parellain, Stediesis and Hebe Vases, Bolomian Ware, Porcelain, Fancy Goods, &c. just landed, and to be sold without reserve. Parliculars to-morrow. july

BY BANGS, PLATT & CO. store 204 Scoodway.

By Bangs, Platt & CO. store 204 Scoodway.

D Particular attention given to the sale of Private Libra-ries Cash advances made when dealred.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 13, at 75 o'clock.

To close Consignment—An extensive and varied col-lection of standard, miscellaneous and classical Books, to be sold without reserve to close consignment! Particulars bereafter.

ON TUESDAY, June 18, at 104 o'clock, at the auction-rooms, 59 Beekman-st, and 85 Ann-st an assortion-rooms, 59 Beekman-st, and 85 Ann-st an assortion-rooms, 59 Beekman-st, and 85 Ann-st an assortion-rooms, 50 Beekman-st, and 85 Ann-st an assortion-room and section, and an advanced plack wainut bedstesseds, mahogany, curi mapic and cathed black wainut bedstesseds, mahogany, curi mapic and cathed top, center, pier and card tables, bureaus, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oticioth, feather beds, hair matricesses, large and small looking-plasses, office desks, work tables, solar and sairal lamps, girandoics, &c chamber and kitched framiure, &c &c Also, two second hand plano-fortes in good order. Saie positive, rain or alune.

J. W. SROWN, Auctioneer.

ARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES, &e.—J. W. BROWN, Auctioneer.

L'HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES, &e.—J. W. BROWN, will sell at auction To-MORRGW. (Wednesday, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the sa'os room, 91 Broadway, to pay advances and close consignments, a large stock of rosewood, walnut and mahogany furniture, embracing a camplete assortment, together with one rosewood niano-forte and a large assortment of furnishing articles. For particulars, see catalogues, which are now ready.

[18] It

lars, see catalogues, which are now to the control of the catalogues.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Ancidoness.

FURNITURE, RICH FLATED WARE, &c.—
WEDNESDAY, Jone 19, at 10 o'clock, at the salestoom, left William at a variety of new and second-hand furniture. Also, from a furnishing store, rich plated cattors cake-baskets, candlesticas, fine-cutiery, Brittannia ware and fancy articles. The sale without reserve and worthy the first of housekengers.

[918 2018]

BENJAMIN MOONEY WILL SELL THIS DAY.

BENJAMIN MOONEY WILL SELL THIS DAY.

Bat 16 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms 14 Pintiet hardware, cutlery, fancy goods, watches, jeweiry, &c. constaining of tack and carpet hammers, ton trays, butcher knives, table knives and forks, violine and bows,
bowle knives, table knives and forks, violine and bows,
mensuring tapes, cologne, hair-brushes, &c. Also, waches,
jeweiry, &c.

JOSEPH MURPHY, Auctioneer, Store is Sprace at DV JACOB BOGART.—Larger SALE HARD-WARE—THIS DAY at 10 occack at the ancion-recup, consisting of pen and pocket knives, table knives and forks, cavers, Brittandis "are and, hallow ware, coffee mills, brass fire-sets, hand-screws, saws, wire, and slos also for greers' and oil caus, soap, spices, tea caus, greers' case, &c. &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Audidones,

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Audidones,

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 465

OF ASTORIA, Long Island, at Audidon

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will soll at audidon on

TUESDAY, June 18, 1850, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate

Sales Room, 7 Broad-st, the following valuable property,

Viz: viz:
IN THE VILLAGE of ASTORIA—465 valuable building lots
in the Village of Astoria, Long Island, beautifully situated

Broad st. VILLA SITES AT ASTORIA. L. I.

VILLA SITES AT ASTORIA L. I.—In the new Crescent recently laid out are 18 plots, each life feet front by 500 to 1,000 in depth, on elevated ground, of good soll for gardening, and commanding extensive views in every direction. In be unty of prospect they cannot be surpassed, and they are of as easy accurs to turbers as the upper part of the city. Families desirous of forming select neighborhoods among themselves, may be early application before the public sale on the 18th has, select and secure contiguous plots at low rates, in consideration of improving them immediately. If any number offer, care will be taken to make the neighborhood select as desirable.

Mays and views of the proposed buildings can be seen.

select as destrable.

Maps and views of the proposed buildings can be seen at the atention room of A. J. Bieseker, 7 Broad at, and on board the securers Astoria and Washington Irving, plying to the Village of Astoria, in which the property is simulated. A person will be on the ground every day to show the lots and give any information desired.

and give any information desired.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,

JERREMPTORY SALEN OF FOUR THOUSAND

R BUILDING LOTS and valuable Water Froms, in
the town of Dunkirk, Chautanque Co. at the termination of
the Eric Ratiroad. Sale to be made at the Merchanar Fr.
change, in the city of New-York, by order of Russell H.
Nevins and Charles C. King, Eeqs Trustees.—ANTHONY

J. BLEECKER wit sell at auction on WENNEMPAY,
the 26th of June, 1850, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchanor

Exchange, the following valuable property, viz. in the
town of Dunkirk, Chautanque Co. State of New-York,
by order of trustees, about 4,800 building lots in said town. town of Dunkirk, Chaumague Co. State of New-York, by order of trustees, should 4000 building lots in said owns and a number of valuable water fronts and wherf privileges on the harbor. The sale of the whole of which will be should and unreserved to the highest bidders. Littiographic maps of the property can be obtained of the auctioneer, 3 froud-st. one month before the sale. 75 per cent of the prochase money can remain on bond said mortgage for 3 years, at 6 per cent per annum. Dunkirk heing the terminus of the Eric Raifrond, and its barbor the fesest on the Lake, this property offers great inducements to buyers. The sale will be continued daily until the whole property is sold.

(1,116)

# WINDOW SHADES.

WINDOW SHADES.

KELTY & RIKER, 181 Chathamest call the attention of all persons wanting Shades to their assortment of Shades, and materials for making and hanging Shades.—They make the best quality only, and sell at prices full 28 per cent less than any other manufacturers, All Shades warranted not to stick or curl.

WINDOW SHADES: CILT CORNICES: DRA-WPERY MUSLINS, &c.—Families about furnishing their windows with the above articles, will find at J. C. WOODFORDS, 285 Broadway, the largest and best as-comment in the city; several new styles move before intro-duced in New-York. Lace and muslin curtains, drapery, tasets, loops, pins, bands, cornices, &c. Families par-chasing of the subscriber may rely upon getting a first-rate article, and as low as it is possible to import or manufa-ture it. Merchants buying at wholesale will find it decided by to thoir advantage to call before purchasing elsewhore. ly to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere als if J. C. WOODFORD, 296 Broadway

# COAL.

COAL: COAL:—Best Peach Orchard, range and ogg Eze, of superior quality, derivered at 50 cents less than less Summer's priors, from SIMPSON'S yards, 78 Thomp-son-st, near Spring, and 9 Christopher-st. near Jederson Market.

AM DELIVERING the best Red Ash Coal, Stove of Ear, from my yard corner of King and Greenwich, at 8475; \$4.50 from boats [my252m\*] PETER CLINTON.

TO OWNERS OF MICHIGAN PROPERTY. THE FIRM OF MACY & DAIGOS, Land and Tax THE FIRM OF MACY & DAIGOS, Land and Tax Agents at Detroit, having been dissolved by the expiration of the term of their agreement, and George F. Macy having sold to the undersigned all his inversat in the concern, and retired therefrom, the undersigned begs to inform all interested that he has since the said dissolution in November lists conducted the business of the said agency under his own came, and that he will continue to dovote has careful personal strenden to it in all its branches. Any orders left with DELOS W. BEADLE, Esq. at 7a Broadway, N.Y. will receive prompt sitention.

WM. B. DRIGGS.

DETROIT, June 1, 1859.

DETROIT, June 1, 1859,

W. CRAWBUCK
W. CRAWBUCK
We CLID CALL THE ATTENTION of He numerous friends and consomers to his new upholstery and house familiating wars roomers. SS Grandest, where will be found a complete assortment of the following articles, viz. Feathers, Beds, Mattresses, Hals, Mosa, Hink and Segrass. Also, Bedstracks of every description. Also, a spicefuld variety of window Shades and Faper Hangings. Old beds and maltresses renovated and made equal to new, jet21m\*

IN GRATITUDE to the benefit I have received by using the vanuable rearedy prepared at 21 Alien arrest, I cortify that the disagreeable notice in my head is entirely removed, and my hearing restored.

JANE EGAN., 1915 3t.

TO DEAF PERSONS, The powers of Hearing reanored, and the various discressing noises and unpleas and discharges of the ears rounded in a short-time without risk or bein, at Dr. LUTENEUS Earlinforms, 503 Good way. Open daily, except fluidays, from 2 until & Com-solution fee, by letter or otherwise, \$1. Unpaid letters on the control of the control

# MEDICINES

DR. HARTS VEGETABLE EXTRACT is the only remedy that can be relied to for the permanent or of sysal conflaints, stranges on his herman latitation of the next tenders, nervous on his headacan, nervous transpar, nervous or his headacan, nervous or his headacan, nervous or headacan, nervous and finally, family, family, general demanding, selected of sharters and finished finished, and all nervous discherences, and all nervous discherences.

DERE.

Including the most dreadful of all diseases that ever a

Including the most dreadful of all diseases that ever affect the human race—
EPILEPTIC PITS,
Or falling Sickness, Hysterical Fins, Convaisions, Spasms, &c. Dr. Hart would impress it upon the minds of the affected, that the Vegetable Extract is the edit remedy ser discovered that can be relied on for the permanent cure of this most dreadful of all diseases. As its inndency is to to-sanity, madness and death, the most
SKILLVIL PULYSICA See

SKILLYUL PHYSICIANS

of Europe, as well as those of our own country, have pronounced Epilepsy incurable. And it has been so considered by many until this most important of all discovering
was made by Doctor S. Hart, nearly sixteen years since,
during which time it has been performing some of the most
REMARKABLE CURES

REMARKABLE CURES
upon record, and bas acquired a repusation which time
alone can effece. Physicians of unfoubsed skill and experience, ministers of various denominosions, as well as hundreds of our eminent citizens, all units in recommending
the use of this unit valuable medicins to their patients and friends who are thus afflicted, as the only remedy A PERFECT CURB.

Da. Harr—
Dear Sir. My son has, for three years, been afficied with Epileptic Fits, and had the best Medical and afforded in this region of country, but to no purpose. Every two weeks, and sometimes every week, the paroxysms would come back on him, sometimes ten or fitteen at a time, and then he would lose his reason. He became so but that we were learful he would be an entire ditte. He did not know enough to sat his food. One year ago, the 15th of last February, I procured of W. W. Kobsers. Druggest, in La Porta, a package of your extract for Fits, and he has never had a Fit since. He has taken eleven packages; and although he has never even had any symptoms of Fits since he commenced the use of the medicine, you I continued it until eleven packages were need up. He nos taken mens for three or four months past, and is perfec by well. His untul is restored, and he is now capable of dottap businessas formerly, and a hundred wite seems can be a meatimony to these facts.

(Signed.) ROAH MILLER.

La Porte, Ind. Feb. 32, 1850.

La Porte, Ind. Feb. 25, 1850.

Stogle Packages \$3. Four Packages \$10. A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulkon-at, corner of Widman, New-York, Wholesale Agents. unvil buruks.

AND MOT A SINGLE PAILURE.

DR HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHAcelebrated throughout both continents for its wonderful
curse of Connumption, Astima, Decline, Spitting of Sliced,
Night Sweats, Difficint Breathing, Coughs, Coola, and al
diseases of the chest and lungs
its effect upon the system is mild and soothing, at the
same time certain and efficacions; rarely failing to give
relief upon the first application, and by repeating it a few
times a permanent cure is effected.

The proprietor, therefore, not only recommends his Napha
Syrup, but serrants it to cure! He warrants it to ext upon
the chyle, and purify the ho warrants it to extraol
permetric it to open the internal and external porce of
the body, and elect all the obnoxious particles which have
accumulated in the system; he war, and at it as a nover-failling remedy in

accumulated in the system ling remedy in CURING DISEASED LUNGS.

leg remedy in the system in the Names is as a sever-sale log remedy in Curling DisEASED. LUNGS.

Heatile Fever. Night Sweats, Dyspeps a, Liver Complaint. Pain in the Chest and Ashma; and he warrants it to arrest the formation of unsercies in the lungs, and to heat there are not not may take it with the most positive confidence of a care; for its great seat of action is that persons in Gonzemption may take it with the most positive confidence of a care; for its great seat of action is the Lungs, which it generates in all directions, purifying them of everything observations, it can not fall to leave in a perfectly healthy candition.

Dr. Hastings's Compound Syrup of Nasthale highly recommended by the medical profession. That eminent physician, Dr. Mott, of New York, says that "as a palmonder remedy it cannot be too highly prelamed." Dr. Amoid, of the Marine Hospital, Savancabi, Dr. Ware, of Liverpool, England; Dr. Williamson, of Maschester, England; Dr. Boyd, of Lancaster; Dr. Hamilton, of Eath; and those eminent English publications, the London Lancet, the Medical Journal, and Braithautie's Refrespect all accord to it the most convincing certificates of its virtues. In this country it has been used with datinguished success.

None genuine without the written signature of M. A. P. ARRISON on the wrapper. Price Si per bottle, or six bottles for Si. Principal office, 154 Greenwichest M. Y. Sold in Newark by R. Van Brakilis; in Abban, by C. Frokhingham; in Boston, by Redding & Co.; in Philadelphia, by Zelher & Co. Third at below Chesnut; and in Bal timors by S. Hisney.

GREAT NATURAL PHYSICIAN,

DR. H. R. ROOT.

GREAT NATURAL PHYSICIAN,

OREAT NATURAL PHYSICIAN,
DR. H. R. ROOT,
The celebrated Consumption and Blood Doctor and inventor
of the Anti-Communities Baronater.
Office No. 612 Broad way, New York.

DR. ROOT'S triumph consists to the permanent cure of
Consumption, Cancers, Tumore Giseasses of the Heart,
Lungs, Liver, Spicon, Stonach, Klöneya, Iosanity, Fits
Worms, Gravel, Pistula, Desfores, Bil doess, Nervousses,
Paralysis, Spinal Deformities, Duesses of Laddes and Childron, and Infectant Humors of all kinds, &c.
Charges for medicines moderate. Examination of the
Lungs with the Barometer \$1. Advice Fake [sell lim.

DR. RICHARDSON'S SYRUP.—One of the best premodes of the age. Dr. Richardson's Syrup for chol-cia, choice a norbus and summer compitalist and pain in the stomach.

Sold at Dr. Traphageo's, 500 Pearlet; Charles H. Ring, 122 Broadway; at the Druggist store, 461 do; Robert A. Bards, 138 Bowery; Haydock, 218 Pearlet; also, Mrs. Hays, 175 Fulton-at. Brooklyn city.

WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Dr. MUNDE, respectA fully imforms his friends and the public, that he has become cover of the late Dr. Ruggles's Wester-Cure Establishment at Bensenville, 2j miles from the Northampton Railread Depot, 7 hours' ride from New-York, about 5 from Boston, and 5 from Albany, situated in one of the pleasant-est values of New-England, surrounded with wood-grown hills, with shady walks, and abundantly applied with the est valiles of New-Engiand, surrounded with wood-grown tills, with shady walks, and shoundardy supplied with the purest, eoftest and coldest grants water. The air is pure and healthy, and the climate mild and agreeoide. The new and spacious buildings offer all the necessary conveniences for water-cure purposes, such as large plunge baths, douches and airy lodging rooms for shout 50 patients, separate for either ser, a gymnatum, etc. The Doctor heling the earliest now living disciple of Pricesnitz at Granfonburg, and having an experience of more than 18 years of his own, his writings on Waisr-cure being in the hands of every European hydropath, hopes to respond to any reasonable expectations from the water-cure-system, onde on the part of those sufferers who may confide themselves to thim.

num.
For further particulars please apply to the above address.
m192awtJy1

From one quart of water, Grains... 135, 172
The water can be had by Druggists and others, at wholesale and rotali, on applying to our Agent, C. D. Griswold, Druggist, 319 Broadway, N. Y. corner of Twelfabet.

J. S. GANSON,
Jon GANSON,
C.R. GANSON,
Batavis, N. Y. 1856. O. BALLARD, jet Jmeod\*

Beinvis, N. Y. 1859. O. BALLARD. J. jes 3meode

PRIVATE L.YING-IN ASYI.UM.—An Association of Medical Gentlemen knowing the importance to the community, as well as to private individuals, of a Private Lying-in Asylum, have resolved to open such as institution in this City. A suitable building has been procured in an city and pleasant atunation, tup town, and properly farnished, and is now ready for the reception of pa leasts.

All communications on the subject, and applications for admission, must be made to James Kennedy, M. D. 186 Dunne-park.

The following named gentlemen have been consulted on the subject and highly approve of the plan.

Valentine Mott. M. D. President and Pro. of the New-York Academy of Medicine.

John W. Francis, M. D. late Prof. of Midwifery, and the diseases of women and children, Rutgers Medical Cologe, New York.

C. R. Gliman, M. D. Prof. of Midwifery, and the diseases of women and children, College of Physicians and Surveys. New York.

New York.

C. R. Gilman, M. D. Prof. of Midwifery, and the diseases of women and children, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

J. R. Malley, late Prof. of Midwifery, and the diseases of women and children, College Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

few-York. Hon. Geo. Hall, Ex-Mayor of Brooklyn Hon. J. Harrer, Ex-Mayor of New-York. Mose: G. Leucard, Esq. Alms House Commissioner,

New-York.

EF: It affords me great pleasure to recommend the proposed institution as calculated to effect much good. I think Dr. Kennedy satisful and well fitted to arrange and manage such an establishment.

my28 lawSm\* VELENTINE MOTT, M. D. DR. HENRY J. SIMONSON.-A long experies

The Europe, in operating cores, makes me apply to the public to call as my office, 93 Causi-st, in this city, from 8 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 6 o'clock P.M. To CANDLE MAKERS.—The subscriber respect-fully informs the trade that they can be supplied with candio-moulds for making stearine, sperm, atamasine and allow candles, warranted to be of the vory best quality and workmanabip, at the lowest possible prices. References given to some of the first houses in New York, jell Im\* W. WESS, cor Allen and Houston sis,

NOTICE-Worthy of the airention of Dock-builden JOHN OODEN DEY.

Woman and Lindson, when the Read of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. Sidney Donne, M. D. late Health Officer of the port of New York.

New York.